

1962

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

COUNCILLOR J. HILDRED, J.P.

Clerk of the Council :

S. M. FORMAN

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. G. POPPLEWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector :

P. McPHUN, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

G. FOX, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk : C. H. CUTHBERT

Shorthand Typist/Clerk : Miss J. SMITH

Medical Officer's Clerk : D. DADY.

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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To the Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bowden and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Statistical Report on the health aspects of the Rural District and on the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1962.

The estimated mid-year population, as given by the Registrar-General, was 22,630, which is 220 more than the figure quoted last year. The estimated population in 1952 was 20,740 so that in the past 10 years the Rural District has grown in numbers.

There were 326 Live Births during the year, 10 of those being illegitimate. The number of births was one less than in 1961. The Crude Birth Rate was 14.4 and this figure multiplied by the Comparability Factor given by the Registrar-General gives a Corrected Birth Rate of 14.3. This is less than the Live Birth Rate for England and Wales which is 18.0 per 1,000 population. There were 13 Still Births during 1962, 8 more than in 1961. This is a high figure and one which must give rise for some concern. The Still Birth Rate for the Rural District is 38.3 compared with the figure of 18.1 for England and Wales. This leads to the question of ante-natal care in expectant mothers. There is little doubt that the majority of these deaths were due to causes arising before birth. 7 infants died under the age of 1 year, 3 more than in 1961. Of these 7, 4 died under the age of 1 month and these could well have been also associated with pre-natal causes. The Infant Mortality Rate was 21.5 as compared with the national figure for England and Wales of 21.6.

There were 227 deaths in the Area in 1962, 32 more than in 1961. This gives a Crude Death Rate of 10.0 and a Corrected Death Rate of 10.7. This was less than the England and Wales figure which was 11.9 per 1,000 population. Nearly 20% of the deaths were due to malignant disease in all its forms. Of the 45 deaths, 7 were due to Cancer of the Lung which is approximately 16% of all Cancer deaths. Just half of the deaths, 114 out of 227, were due to Heart and Circulatory Diseases. Other causes of death were Pneumonia 15, Bronchitis 5 and Motor Accidents 6.

With regard to infectious diseases, the highest number of notifications were received in respect of Chicken Pox, 460 cases being notified during the year. Measles was the next most common with 172. The next most frequent were Dysentery 16, Pneumonia 7 and Scarlet Fever 7. With regard to Tuberculosis, there were only 8 cases notified, 6 of those were respiratory while 2 were non-respiratory. Of the 8, 3 were transfers into the District. With the exception of last year, this was the lowest figure notified in the past 10 years. No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year. The Rural District has been very fortunate in this respect compared with other areas as there have been no cases in the past 4 years. This may well be due to the fact that a high percentage of the children have been immunised. In some of the age groups figures of over 90% have been reached whilst figures of over 84% have been reached in all age groups between 3 and 17 years. This is well above the level of 75% recommended by the Ministry of Health. Only 23.2% of the 40 year old age group have taken advantage of immunisation however. In this respect, of course, the people in the Rural District are no better or no worse than in other parts of the country. There is no excuse for those whose sole reason for refusal was dislike of "jabs" now that oral vaccine on sugar lumps is the normal procedure. No sympathy is indicated for any non-vaccinated person who develops paralytic poliomyelitis now. They are a liability to the State.

With regard to Environmental Hygiene which still must be regarded as an important aspect of Public Health work, more detailed information is given later in the Report. Slum Clearance has continued to a limited extent but almost on a token basis. Many unfit houses still exist in the Rural District but other work prevents proper housing surveys being carried out as required by the Housing Act, 1957. The Council are occasionally somewhat reluctant to deal with a house reported to them as unfit but they are then even more reluctant to rehouse the unfortunate tenants. There are still 29 houses occupied on which Slum Clearance action has been taken a considerable time ago. For instance, several Demolition Orders have been made as far back as 1948, 1950 and 1956, and they are still tenanted. The various Sub-Lettings Committees, however, continue to allocate council dwellings to persons whose need I feel cannot be greater than a person who has lived in a condemned house for 7 or 8 years and likely, at present rates, to do so for several more years to come. To my mind, there is little point in condemning houses and leaving them occupied. Slum Clearance as the term indicates, was intended to remove unfit dwellings and rehouse the inhabitants as quickly as possible.

A somewhat brighter picture in respect of Housing is revealed in connection with Improvement Grants. Sub-standard houses are being brought up to modern standards as a result of these Grants

whercas previously they would have rapidly decayed into unfitness. Unfortunately, on occasions, even after a good deal of time has been utilized in inspecting a house and approval is given, the work is not proceeded with. This, of course, adds greatly to present difficulties as Housing occupies much of the inspectors' available time.

With regard to Caravans, most of the sites in the District comply with the conditions laid down by the Council, though several sites ceased to exist, the owners being unwilling or unable to comply. The main private site occupied by 20 caravans serves a useful purpose being conveniently near to Boston.

Large new sewerage schemes for Freiston and Butterwick and extensions to the sewers in Fishtoft and Butterwick were agreed to during the year to commence in May and work on some existing schemes was concluded during the year. Parts of the Frampton and Kirton scheme together with the sewage disposal works were completed. Work also proceeded with the Leverton scheme, scheduled for completion in 1963. During the latter part of the year a scheme prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers with regard to Swineshead was agreed. The Rural District Council is very progressive in its policy of sewerage as much of the area as possible. Much preparatory work has to be done and generally local enquiries are made by one of the Ministry inspectors before approval is given to any scheme. The Chief Public Health Inspector has indicated the difficulties encountered after the sewers are laid. There is often a brisk demand for connection to a new sewer and a good deal of time is spent by the inspectors solving problems encountered in laying the connecting drains.

The Public Cleansing Service is both efficient and economical. Few genuine complaints are received. Some of the complaints are associated with the non-emptying of dustbins following statutory holidays. A scheme to eliminate delays in collection at these times by means of overtime working was rejected by the Council on account of cost—small though this would have been. Occasional criticism is voiced regarding the method of collection and the paper sack method has been considered on more than one occasion but the cost of bringing it into operation would be high indeed.

Suitable sites for tipping are rapidly becoming scarce. As the Rural District is literally split in two by a river it is necessary from an economic point of view to have tips both in the North and South of the District. This shortage of suitable sites is likely to become increasingly common to several surrounding local authorities and the time may come when force of circumstances dictates that refuse disposal will become a regional problem possibly by methods different from that in force at the present time.

The Sanitary Pail Emptying Service continues on its 5 day cycle. The number of pails slowly decreases but with an increasing number of conversions being carried out it is hoped that the numbers will continue to fall.

Cesspool emptying continued to give rise to problems. Disposal at the Sewage Works was not entirely satisfactory but was necessary to allow the service to function at all. Although new sewerage systems tend to reduce the number of cesspools new properties were built in which the only possible drainage was by cesspool. The number, therefore, does not decrease to any material extent and the difficulties associated with disposal will remain.

Lack of sufficient time prevented the inspection and supervision of Food Premises. There was no sampling of ice cream done during the year. Meat inspection was again 100% though it was necessary for the Public Health Inspectors to work 150 hours, mainly in the evening, in order to achieve this. More animals were killed in 1962, 6% more than in the previous year. It was anticipated that this was likely to happen and this increase in numbers is expected to continue. Should this occur, it means that more time will be devoted to it and less time to other duties.

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Council's Petroleum Officer and the work connected with the installation of new petrol pumps, storage tanks, etc., in accordance with Home Office Regulations is becoming more and more time consuming, at the expense of more important public health work. This problem will have to be considered by the Council at a later date.

From details given later in the Report it will be seen that little was done in the way of inspection of Factories in regard to matters enforceable by the District Council. This is regrettable in many ways as it is the responsibility of the Council to see that facilities are adequate and properly maintained. The time previously devoted to these inspections has been utilized for more urgent duties. The present staff is working to capacity on essential work such as Meat Inspection, Drainage and Housing matters and trying to catch up on less important work later. With new legislation relating to Public Health continually coming forward the position is bound to get worse. There is no margin of safety for sickness, annual leave or emergencies.

On the whole the health of the inhabitants of the Rural District continued to be satisfactory and the vital statistics compare favourably in many instances with those for the whole of England and Wales.

In spite of many problems the work of the Health Department progressed during the year and I wish to thank the staff for their help and assistance particularly Mr. Popplewell, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his help in the preparation of this Report. During the last 3 months of the year he was off sick and great credit is due to Mr. McPhun, the Senior Assistant Inspector, who undertook the responsibility of the day-to-day administration problems and to Mr. Fox for his assistance during this difficult period. In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and Council for their continued support and also the Officers and their staffs in other departments for their help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bowden and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HIRD.

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1963.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	84,398
Home Population (Registrar-General's Mid-year estimate for 1962)	22,630
Number of dwellings on rate book	7,510
Average number of persons per acre	.27
Number of rated dwellings per acre	.089
Average number of persons per square mile	172
Estimated product of a penny rate	£605
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1962	£152,911

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of the district have remained unchanged during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	147	169	316
Illegitimate	4	6	10
Total Live Births	<u>151</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>326</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)			14.4
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted)			14.3
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			3.1%
Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	8	11
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total Still Births	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			38.3
Total Live and Still Births	Male	Female	Total
	155	184	339
Infant Deaths			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	1	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>

Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a)	All infants per 1,000 live births	21.5
(b)	Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.1
(c)	Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 12.3

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	—	3

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 9.2

Perinatal Mortality					Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week					7	9	16
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births							47.2

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	.....	.....	.....	Nil

Deaths					Male	Female	Total
All Causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	119	227
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	.....	.....	.....	.....			10.0
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted)	.....	.....	.....	.....			10.7

OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS

In the following comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

POPULATION :

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 22,630, shows an increase over the figure for the previous year which was 22,410. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 99.

BIRTHS :

There were 326 Births registered during the year, 1 less than in the previous year. This total comprises 151 male and 175 female. The Crude Birth Rate was 14.4 whilst the Adjusted Rate was 14.3. This is less than the corresponding figures of 14.6 and 14.4 for 1961. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0 per 1,000 population. There were 10 Illegitimate Births, 4 male and 6 female. This was one more than in 1961.

STILL BIRTHS :

There were 13 Still Births in 1962, an increase of 8 on the previous year. This was the highest figure in the Rural District since 1955. The Still Birth Rate was 38.3 as compared with the national figure of 18.1.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

Again there were no deaths from this cause during 1962.

INFANT MORTALITY :

There were 7 infant deaths under 1 year of age during 1962. This was 3 more than in 1961. The Infant Mortality Rate was 21.5 whilst the corresponding figure for England and Wales was 21.6.

PERINATAL MORTALITY :

This includes the Still Births and Deaths under 1 week and the figure for the Rural District was 16. This gives a Perinatal Mortality Rate of 47.2 which is greatly in excess of the figure of 27.1 for last year. The national figure was 30.8.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in Boston Rural District, 1948-1962.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates	Average 5 years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1948	361	18.6	179	9.2	27.7	17.3	10.3	23.9
1949	329	16.3	200	9.9	24.3			
1950	363	17.9	229	11.3	27.5			
1951	346	16.6	233	11.2	17.3			
1952	356	17.2	201	9.7	22.5			
1953	375	17.7	226	10.7	16.0	16.9	10.6	23.7
1954	403	18.9	212	9.9	22.3			
1955	356	16.5	228	10.6	25.3			
1956	329	15.0	224	10.2	30.4			
1957	366	16.6	252	11.4	24.6			
1958	372	16.8	186	8.4	13.4	15.0	9.1	19.9
1959	297	13.3	206	9.2	30.3			
1960	362	16.1	208	9.3	22.1			
1961	327	14.6	195	8.7	12.2			
1962	326	14.4	227	10.0	21.5			

DEATHS :

The corrected figure of deaths allocated to the District, after transfers in and out was 227, an increase of 32 from the previous year. The resulting Crude Death Rate was 10.0 whilst the Adjusted Rate was 10.7. This compares favourably with the rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population for England and Wales. The main causes of death are listed below.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1962.

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	—

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	14
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16.	Diabetes	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina	27	12
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	13	23
21.	Other circulatory disease	5	11
22.	Influenza	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	3	12
24.	Bronchitis	4	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	14
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	1
34.	All other accidents	1	—
35.	Suicide	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
ALL CAUSES		108	119

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Advantage has again been taken of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. Samples of water and ice cream have been regularly submitted for bacteriological examination.

The Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, continue to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE :

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :

These services are administered by the Holland County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the provision and administration of Treatment Centres and Clinics is delegated to the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

The treatment of Scabies and similar complaints is carried out at the Cleansing Station, London Road, Boston, which is under the control of the County Council.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

HOSPITALS :

All Hospitals in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital, Boston—Orthopaedic, Acute General and Accident.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital, Boston—Medical and Maternity.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Aged Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Sick Children.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47—REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION :

No action was taken by the Council under this Section.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year and the numbers admitted to hospital.

Notifiable Diseases during the year, 1962.

Disease	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
Chicken Pox	460	460	2
Dysentery	16	16	Nil
Erysipelas	3	3	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	Nil
Measles	172	172	2
Pneumonia	7	7	2
Scarlet Fever	7	7	Nil
Whooping Cough	3	3	Nil

Infectious Diseases on the whole were comparatively quiet and fortunately did not cause undue extra work in the Department or on the already hard pressed Public Health Inspectors. The commonest diseases occurring during the year were Chicken Pox (460), Measles (172), Pneumonia (7), Scarlet Fever (7). Only 16 cases of Dysentery were notified but probably many more mild cases escaped detection. There was only 1 case of Food Poisoning notified.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 77 visits in connection with investigation and control of infectious diseases.

Infectious Diseases Notified 1953-1962.

Disease	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Chicken Pox ...	460	96	133	206	123	81	180	275	166	155
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	16	5	14	79	—	—	61	69	12	30
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	1	2	14	3	1	5	3	2	2
Food Poisoning ...	1	3	5	7	8	3	10	7	—	11
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	172	564	15	395	14	905	55	402	10	682
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	7	11	6	9	14	14	12	21	11	29
Poliomyelitis : Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	4
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	1	3	2
Scarlet Fever ...	7	48	59	14	14	18	23	45	33	19
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	63	15	4	32	97	30	33	153	95

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Table 1.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	52	7	50	7	116
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year	1	—	3	1	5
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	2	—	—	1	3
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	6	1	5	—	12
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1962	49	6	48	9	112

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1953—1962

Table II.

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1953	93	10	103	22	5	27	5	1	6
1954	98	9	107	16	1	17	3	1	4
1955	97	10	107	11	3	14	—	—	—
1956	101	12	113	11	2	13	—	—	—
1957	98	12	110	8	2	10	1	—	1
1958	91	15	106	7	5	12	1	—	1
1959	96	15	111	14	—	14	2	—	2
1960	102	15	117	10	1	11	—	—	—
1961	102	14	116	5	—	5	2	—	2
1962	97	15	112	6	2	8	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS :

Cases notified within the Rural District come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

The following table gives details of new cases notified and deaths occurring during the year.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—

TREATMENT OF SCABIES :

Facilities for the cleansing of persons requiring treatment are provided by the Holland County Council, the cost of such treatments in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the

District Council. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

No cases of Scabies were reported in the District during the year.

IMMUNISATION :

All immunisation work within the District is under the jurisdiction of the Holland County Council. Below are given details of the number of children immunised during the year :

Diphtheria :

Under 1 year	126
1 and under 5 years	160
5-14 years	16
	302
Number of Booster Injections	336

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough :

Under 5 years	Nil
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Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus :

Under 5 years	294
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The percentage of children immunised against Diphtheria in relation to the child population at 31.12.1962 is as follows :—

Under 1 year	43.5%
1 and under 5 years	61.3%
5-14 years	92.1%

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus was continued in the Rural District Area of the County Council. There was a slight drop in the numbers immunised but this could well be due to a reduction in the birth rate during the years 1959 and 1961. The percentages, however, remain remarkably constant in 1962 which would tend to support this theory.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :

Primary Vaccinations :

Under 1 year	191
1 year	35
2-4 years	45
5-14 years	378
15 years and over	615
	1264

Re-vaccinations :

1 year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
2-4 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
5-14 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
15 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413
						513

Needless to say these figures are very much increased. The outbreaks of Smallpox in other parts of the country induced many people to seek vaccination whilst many others were obliged to be done in order to obtain an International Vaccination Certificate for their holidays abroad. Whilst possibly gratifying to see an increase in the numbers, nevertheless, there is an increased risk of complications in Primary Vaccination in adult life. In accordance with Ministry of Health recommendations, primary vaccination of infants was changed from 6 months to between the ages of 1 to 2 years.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :

The following figures are in respect of persons who had received three injections of Salk or three doses of Sabin at 31st December, 1962.

Year of Birth	Number of Persons	Percentage
1920	60	10.9
1	92	16.6
2	113	23.2
3	143	28.3
4	124	26.3
5	169	36.0
6	169	34.4
7	164	41.0
8	162	32.6
9	182	39.4
1930	184	38.2
1	158	34.4
2	179	43.5
3	167	48.9
4	167	50.9
5	172	41.9
6	172	50.2
7	159	46.1
8	153	46.7
9	174	49.0

Year of Birth	Number of Persons	Percentage
1940	198	58.0
1	203	58.5
2	243	68.2
3	267	74.8
4	298	79.6
5	291	78.4
6	339	85.2
7	351	86.0
8	328	90.8
9	319	96.9
1950	339	93.4
1	330	95.4
2	321	90.1
3	357	95.2
4	352	87.3
5	313	87.9
6	314	95.4
7	321	87.7
8	316	84.9
9	259	87.2
1960	275	75.9
1	153	46.9

These figures were kindly supplied by Dr. Fielding, County Medical Officer. Further progress was made during 1962 and there was an improvement in many of the age groups, one noteworthy of mention being the immunisation of 96.9% of 13 year old children. Some of the older age groups are still not very satisfactory and could well be improved. Of the 40 year olds for instance, only 23.2% availed themselves of immunisation.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. R. J. Cameron Stobie, Engineer and Manager of the South Lincolnshire Water Board, for the following report on the Rural Water Supply.

In consequence of the coming into operation of the South Lincolnshire Water Board during the year 1962, the Rural Council were responsible for the water supply during the first nine months of the year only, the Board taking over on 1st October.

The total quantity of water supplied from the Bourne source for the year ended 31st December, 1962 was 385,166,000 gallons and of this total, the quantity passed on to the Boston Borough during the same period was 151,874,000 gallons leaving a net figure for the Rural Council of 233,292,000 gallons.

The corresponding figure for the previous year gave a net consumption in the Rural Council area of 228,298,000 gallons and a figure of 153,058,000 gallons supplied to the Corporation.

Regular samples have been submitted for analyses with satisfactory results.

A number of mains extensions were carried out during the period under review and these included 550 yards of 3" main at Hubberts Bridge due to Holland County Council road improvements and approximately 158 yards for similar purposes at Kelsey Bridge, Fishtoft.

In addition, an extension of approximately 60 yards of 3" and 2" diameter pipe was laid at Benington and an extension of approximately 200 yards of $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe at Wigtoft Fen.

During the period of operation by the Board there has also been laid approximately 90 yards of 3" pipe at Wigtoft during the 3 months to 31st December, 1962.

The total number of domestic properties now supplied throughout the area of the Boston Rural Council is 6725 which is an increase over the previous year of 60 properties.

The following table gives the number in the respective parishes :—

Algarkirk	.....	171
Amber Hill	.....	137
Bicker	.....	257
Benington	.....	176
Brothertoft	.....	132
Butterwick	.....	190
*Fishtoft	.....	410
Frampton	.....	406
Freiston	.....	376
Fosdyke	.....	149
Harts Grounds and Pelhams Lands	}	26
Kirton	.....	1059

Leverton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
Old Leake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489
Sutterton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364
Swineshead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599
Wigtoft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Wrangle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454
Wyberton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932
Outside area	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
TOTAL						6725

Including 793 supplied by Meter

*Approximately 627 supplied by Borough of Boston.

Water Analysis.

Five samples of water drawn from the mains at various points in the District were submitted by the Public Health Department for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln or to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. The results showed the water to be satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance.

The Council's Slum Clearance programme has continued, but the number of properties dealt with has again fallen.

Few complaints are received from occupiers of substandard properties relative to their accommodation, but these are quickly dealt with when received.

By 31st December, 1962 the position regarding houses dealt with in accordance with the Council's five year programme submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955 was as set out below.

Unfit dwellings demolished since 1st January, 1956	162
Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders but not yet demolished	26
Dwellings subject to Closing Orders, not demolished	31
Dwelling subject to Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	74

Steady progress in respect of the Council's Slum Clearance programme has continued during 1962. The pace has slackened a little with the introduction of the Grant Schemes, and there are a number of properties which would have been dealt with as unfit but which with grant aid have been saved, at least for the time being.

There are a number of houses in the Council's District upon which action has already been taken under the Housing Act but which are still occupied. In order that these insanitary dwellings may be demolished and to secure better living standards for the occupants, I would strongly urge the Council to give priority to these families and rehouse them as quickly as possible.

Overcrowding.

Again during 1962 there were no cases of legal overcrowding. There were a few complaints of alleged overcrowding, but upon investigation the houses in question were found to be not legally overcrowded.

Improvement Grants.

Seventy-eight houses have been inspected in the year in connection with Grant applications. This particular section of Housing work has again continued to be one of the most important of the Councils' Housing programme. The number of houses dealt with has increased slightly over last year's figures, particularly in respect of Standard Grants.

Work in connection with both Discretionary and Standard Grants is time consuming and involves a considerable amount of time being devoted by the Council's Public Health Inspectors and Clerical Staff. The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the initial inspection of the properties, giving advice, meeting Architects, builders etc., preparing specifications in respect of properties, this may involve several visits being made to the property, following which the clerical staff have the responsibility of typing the specifications, transcribing and recording the Inspectors reports for submission to the appropriate Committee. Although seventy-eight houses have been inspected in connection with this work, the number of actual inspections or visits made was 171.

Nevertheless I am convinced that this is time well spent as it helps to secure improved living conditions for many residents in the District. Work in connection with Grants is also linked with Housing generally as quite often what may commence as a routine Housing inspection under Slum Clearance ends up as a house saved with the aid of a Grant.

With the standard of housing accommodation improving in the District it is hoped that the Statutory Housing Standard will be amended to include the five amenities required by the Standard Grant Scheme and local authorities given stronger powers to enforce modernisation of suitable houses.

Summary of new dwellings completed during 1962.

Council Houses.	Benington	...	...	2
	Fishtoft	.	..	8
	Fosdyke	..	....	2
	Old Leake	...	...	5
	Wyberton	.	..	4
				21
Private enterprise houses				69
				90

Remedy of Housing Defects.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	8
Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936				Nil
Statutory Notices under the Housing Act, 1957,				
Section 9	...	...	...	Nil

Action under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957.

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	6
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	4
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	...	...	...	2
Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	19
Undertakings cancelled following repairs	...	...	...	3

Moveable Dwellings.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 gave local authorities more effective control of caravans and resulted in better minimum standards for sites.

The sites where other than proprietary type caravans were sited were given until December, 1961 to comply. A few sites have closed down, being unable to comply with the conditions, but the remainder have now mainly complied.

The owners of the private site for twenty caravans at Wyberton decided after considerable negotiation to continue with the site and to comply with the conditions imposed by the Council. The works have been fully carried out and the site provides a necessary amenity for the District, as there are still many people who either prefer to live in caravans, or whose work involves moving from place to place. Frequent visits reveal the site to be generally well maintained, a further amenity is the introduction of electricity on the site, a boon to the residents.

DRAINAGE.

The sewerage of parts of the parishes of Frampton and Kirton and the extensions of the sewage disposal works at Frampton have been completed. Connections to the public sewers in these two parishes began in March, 1961 and by the end of 1962, 627 properties had been connected.

In the parish of Wyberton which drains to the same Sewage Disposal Works 573 properties were connected to the public sewer by the end of the year, leaving nineteen properties on the line of sewer not yet connected. The number of properties not connected is more than last year, but this is accounted for by the fact that additional lengths of sewer have been laid.

There are 652 properties connected and twenty-six on the line of the sewer not yet connected in the parish of Fishtoft.

The Housing Estate at Butterwick with twenty-eight dwellings continues to have its drainage piped to an open lagoon, but the main drainage scheme in this area is now under way and it is hoped it will be completed as quickly as possible.

Thirteen Council Housing Estates have their own small Sewage Disposal Plants. These are desludged by the Council's cesspool emptying vehicles once in every seven weeks.

The number of dwellings now connected to the Council's sewers is 2550. There are still 3600 dwellings in the district served by cesspools, and approximately 1250 dwellings have no proper drainage systems.

Where new public sewers are provided in areas where Council Estates are served by small sewage disposal plants and these plants are no longer required in these areas, I would recommend that the Council consider removing and re-erecting them in other areas where there are drainage difficulties, and provision of main drainage is unlikely for some considerable time.

The Council are to be congratulated on their progressive policy in providing modern means of drainage and sewage disposal to many areas of their District. This policy will undoubtedly lead to the elimination of many foul sewer dykes in the area which are a potential menace to public health for residents in the immediate area, and will reduce the possibility of foul effluent reaching the main drains and sewers and spreading the risk of public health nuisance to other areas.

The Council are fortunate that, speaking generally, the owners of properties on the line of new public sewers are only too eager to connect their properties to the sewers quite voluntarily, thereby relieving the Council from exercising its powers under Section 42, Public Health Act, 1936. Of the total number of properties which could connect to sewers already made available less than 8% have not yet connected, and it is anticipated that this figure will be reduced within the next few months.

There are unfortunately a few hard cases where difficulty has been met in persuading owners of properties to connect to new sewers provided. These properties are usually tenanted and short of exercising Section 42 there is little can be done in the matter other than ensure that no nuisance is caused at these premises, which is not always possible, and in such cases action would invariably have to be taken against the occupier of the premises.

Surely the time has come when local authorities should have the power to enforce every owner of property on the line of sewer to connect at his expense. Freedom to please oneself is alright up to a point, but surely that freedom should not be allowed to subject other freedom loving people to possible nuisance and potential risk to Public Health.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION :

During the year the Council's Public Cleansing employees were required to work a basic forty-two hour week spread over five or five and a half days. A report setting out the effect on the public cleansing services with particular reference to the operation of the Refuse Collection service was submitted to the Council.

After careful examination of the whole position it was decided, in order to ensure economical working and maintain the high standard of efficiency already built up, that the Public Cleansing employees would work a five day week throughout the year and adjustments be made with the co-operation of the employees as to the hours actually to be worked. This meant a re-organisation of the Refuse Collection service involving the purchase of an additional fore and aft tipper, rearranging areas of collection and bringing into regular use a fifth vehicle for two days each week.

This service is now carried out using five vehicles, four fore and aft tippers, one fitted with refuse compression gear, and one side loader, all with diesel engines.

One other older type side loading, petrol engine vehicle is held in reserve in case of breakdown of one of the regular service vehicles, thereby enabling continuity of the service.

The collection of house refuse continues to provide a welcome service to the rate-payers, but the number of properties requiring the service and the bulky nature of the refuse collected causes difficulties in collection and more frequent journeys to the disposal point.

To the average rate-payer the collection and disposal of house refuse is usually centred around his or her bin, and on the few occasions when the bin has not been emptied on the usual day of collection, some rate-payers are very quick to remind the Health Department that they pay rates for and expect a regular service. Breakdown of vehicles, delays due to road works, temporary shortage of men, due either to holidays or ill health, bad weather, and an alteration from the regular day of collection due to Statutory holidays are no excuse to an irate rate-payer. However I am pleased to report that very few complaints are received in the Department in connection with this service and I feel that the employees are to be warmly thanked for the efficient and pleasant way in which they perform their arduous tasks day in, day out and in all kinds of climatic conditions.

The disposal of refuse is becoming a very serious problem in this highly cultivated low lying agricultural area. On the south side of the District the position has been relieved at least for the next six to seven years, but with the ever increasing volume and bulky nature of the refuse to be disposed of the position is most serious on the north side.

The small tip at Old Leake will probably, subject to the present rate of tipping, last until the early part of 1965. The Weirs Tip at Butterwick however will be filled in towards the end of 1963. Where do we go from here ?

A survey of the area reveals no area of land suitable for tipping of refuse. It is however noted that marshland is being reclaimed at Freiston Shore by the North Sea Camp Authorities for agriculture. This large area of marshland at Freiston Shore and Butterwick Pullover could be made suitable for disposal of refuse. In view of the serious position regarding future disposal of refuse I would suggest that the Council investigate these areas and if necessary seek the help and advice of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in order to secure permission from other interested bodies to enable the refuse disposal problem to be resolved for many years ahead. As I see it, the only answer to the problem, if tipping space is unobtainable, is to consider mechanical means of disposal.

It is also felt that the Council are not making the best use of the limited tipping areas available. The introduction of a suitable mechanical shovel at the sites would assist in the quicker turn round of collection vehicles and compact the refuse, minimising risk of fire and possible nuisance and enabling a greater volume of refuse to be disposed of in the same space, thereby increasing the life of the tip.

The table which follows gives a lot of information concerning the service. The Council will perhaps note that the Department is now responsible for the collection and disposal of the contents of 7673 bins each week ; approximately eighty tons of refuse. With increased cost of labour, equipment, spares and the maintenance of vehicles, the cost of the service must inevitably rise, tenpence per week for the regular collection and disposal of refuse from a dwelling is surely not a heavy price to pay.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE SUMMARY

Round No.	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Vehicle No.	MDO 664	JJL 727	LDO 55	RDO 838	CDO 937
Purchased	1958	1956	1957	1960	1948
Capacity—cu. yds.	10.5	16/18	16/18	16/18	10
Engine Type	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Petrol
Average miles per gallon	12	10	10	11	7
Average miles per week	220	144	174	200	84
No. of men in team	2	4	4	3	2
Refuse bins on round	1258	2210	2323	1476	406
Average bins per man per day	126	110	116	98	102

	1962	1961	1960	1959
Estimated cost of Refuse Collection Service	£16,232	£14,171	£11,724	£11,448
Cost of emptying per bin	42/4d.	37/7d.	31/7d.	31/7d.
Cost per bin per collection	10d.	9d.	8d.	7¾d.
Average period between emptyings	7 days	7-8 days	7-8 days	7-8 days

SANITARY PAIL EMPTYING

This work continues to be carried out by two vehicles. By arrangements with the Council's Surveyor, pail contents are disposed of in a special sludge lagoon at Frampton Disposal Works.

With the conversion of pails to water closets, particularly on the line of the sewers, the number of pails has been slowly reduced. The number of pails now required to be emptied is 1,253.

PAIL EMPTYING SERVICE SUMMARY

Round No.	One	Two	
Vehicle No.	CJL 86	FDO 870	
Purchased	1949	1953	
Capacity	550 galls.	550 galls.	
Engine Type	Petrol	Petrol	
Average miles per gall.	7	7	
Average miles per round	157	128	
No. of men in team	2	2	
No. of pails on round	365	888	
Average pails per man per day	91	111	
	1962	1961	1960
Estimated cost of pail Emptying Service	£3600	£3875	£3830
Cost of emptying per pail	57/6d.	59 2d.	52 8d.
Cost per pail per collection	10¾d.	11d.	10d.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

There was the usual heavy demand for this service in the Spring, but the two 1,100 gallon vehicles made it possible to deal quickly with the requests. Disposal of cesspool contents continued in the sludge drying beds at Frampton Sewage Works., The disposal position at the Sewage Disposal Works is still being closely watched. In July the earlier decision of the Council took effect giving a free service to each dwelling once per year, on request, instead of eighteen months.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE SUMMARY

Vehicle No.	RJL 542	OJL 988	
Purchased	1961	1960	
Capacity	1100 galls.	1100 galls.	
Engine Type	Diesel	Diesel	
Average miles per gallon	14	14	
Number of men in team....	2	2	
	1962	1961	1960
Premises given free service	1574	1438	1237
Chargeable emptyings	371	536	484
Vaults emptied-chargeable	30	39	39
1000 gallon loads removed from cesspools, vaults, etc.	1632	1727	1453
Vehicle loads removed from Housing Estate Sewage Plants	262	344	393
Vehicle loads of Sludge from Frampton Sewage Disposal Works	65	251	—

Estimated total expenditure of the Cesspool Emptying Service in 1962—£4,072.

Estimated income from chargeable work :

Private Premises	£590	}	£1,025.
Council Premises	£435		

Estimated net cost of the Service £3,047.

SALVAGE

Materials suitable for salvage are collected by means of trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles. The quantity disposed of in 1962 was seventy-six tons less than in the previous year and the income fell by £739. The price received for waste paper again fell and there seems to be every likelihood of even lower prices in the coming year.

Details of materials sold during 1962 are as follows :—

			Tons cwts. qrs.			£	s.	d.
Cardboard	.....	.....	21	13	2	181	7	5
Paper Sacks	.....	.....	5	0	0	45	0	0
Mixed Waste Paper	.....	.....	116	2	3	704	11	5
Textiles	.....	.....	2	17	1	41	13	7
			145	13	2	972	12	5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD PREMISES.

The pressure of work of other Public Health duties was again such that it is with regret I have to record that routine inspection of food premises and work under the Food Hygiene Regulations was very limited during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The appointed day for compliance with the Slaughterhouse Regulations, fixed by the Ministry for the Council's District, was 1st October, 1961. One former licensee decided to close his slaughtering business. Five of the remaining six premises were brought up to the standard required by the regulations in time for the appointed day. The owners of the sixth slaughterhouse, referred to in last year's report, carried out complete alteration of the slaughterhouse and factory premises, and have erected a new modern abattoir with a potential throughput capable of dealing with all the slaughtering requirements of the District if need be. The premises were licensed on 1st September, 1962.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Inspection figures for 1962 are given in the table below :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (as notified)	929	—	1	1749	3651	6330
Number Inspected	929	—	1	1749	3651	6330
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	5	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	96	—	—	7	831	934
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tub- erculosis and Cysticerci :	10.31%	—	—	0.4%	22.9%	14.83%
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	121	123
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	0.22%	—	—	—	3.69%	1.97%
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	10
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	10	—	—	—	—	10
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned—2 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

The undermentioned foodstuffs, found to be unfit for human consumption, were suitably disposed of :—

- 5,265 lbs. Onions.
- 8,825 lbs. Chilean Valencia Onions.
- 26 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Country Garden Grapefruit Segments.
- 3 1 lb. 3 oz. Country Garden Victoria Plums.
- 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Country Garden Dessert Prunes.
- 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Country Garden Grapefruit Segments.
- 3 16 oz. Tyne Brand Minced Beef with Onions.
- 1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tyne Brand Country Garden Fruit Salad.
- 1 16 oz. Tyne Brand Stewed Steak.

- 2 16 oz. Tyne Brand Minced Beef with Peas.
- 11 15½ oz. Country Garden Dessert Prunes.
- 27 3¾ oz. Tyne Brand Norwegian Sild.
- 7 1 lb. 3 oz. Country Market Victoria Plums.
- 1 6 lb. Libby's Corned Beef.
- 19 4 oz. Tyne Brand Mint Sauce.
- 18 2 oz. St. Aubin Pork.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The inspection of premises licensed to store petroleum spirit or petroleum mixtures, and the supervision of the installation of new petrol storage tanks, pumps, pipe lines etc., to ensure compliance with the Petroleum Acts and Regulations, and the Council's conditions of licensing is one of the many duties and responsibilities required to be carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Due to the extreme pressure of other essential duties which, as reported elsewhere in this report, are not being fully and properly carried out, and the necessity to ensure that Public Health work takes priority, it is not possible to devote sufficient time to carry out regular inspections of existing licensed premises or to adequately supervise the installation of new petrol storage tanks etc. Consequently it is often necessary to rely on the efficiency and good conduct of the contractor carrying out the installation.

This I feel is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and one which can only be overcome by the Council engaging sufficient technically trained staff to undertake this work. In the absence of sufficient staff to properly carry out this work, which I would point out is principally designed to ensure safety, no guarantee can be given by the Council that the Petroleum Acts and Regulations are being fully complied with.

Whilst this report is primarily concerned with what is taking place in my Council's District, I consider this might be an appropriate time to express an opinion which I, and many of my colleagues who are carrying out this important work, have held for a long time, namely, that the appropriate Government Department should institute specialist training courses for this type of work. This would ensure uniformity of control throughout the country and a supply of technical trained personnel.

Installations under licence at the end of the year were as follows :—

Petroleum Spirit—Less than 500 gallons	.....	52
500 to 1000 gallons	.....	142
More than 1000 gallons	.....	25
Petroleum Spirit Mixtures	.....	6
Carbide of Calcium : Less than 8¾ cwts.	.....	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES

One business only comes under this heading, a licensed Knacker's Yard where animal matter is processed. The premises are maintained in a reasonable condition considering the type of business carried on. A new hide and skin store has been erected during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The duties of rodent control are carried out by the Cleansing Services Foreman. Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at private dwellings is undertaken without charge. Treatment at business premises is chargeable.

A total of 173 premises were surveyed in connection with rodent infestation and 345 infestations of rats or mice dealt with.

INSECT PEST CONTROL

All Council controlled refuse tips were treated regularly with insecticides to discourage flybreeding. Wasps nests were destroyed without charge when they constituted a nuisance to householders.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1962 for the Rural District of Boston in the County of Holland (Lincs.)

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupier prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	nil	nil	nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	75	3	nil	nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	84	3	nil	nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
(1)	(2)	(3)	to H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1	nil	nil	nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	3	1	nil	nil	nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)

NIL OUTWORKERS

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS CARRIED OUT
BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ADDITIONAL TO
THOSE MENTIONED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

Housing Acts	212
Public Health Act, 1936	50
Improvement Grants	171
Caravan Sites	171
Stables and Piggeries	2
Dirty Houses	11
Nuisances	56
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	77
Drainage	1183
Dyke Pollution and Overflowing Cesspools	86
Rodent Control	—
Insect Pests	7
Provision of Refuse Bins	61
Control of Refuse Tips	218
Public Cleansing Services	94
Salvage	4
Slaughterhouses	59
Food Premises	46
Meat Inspection	684
Petroleum Storage	104
National Assistance Act, 1948	—
Miscellaneous	106

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